

Tequiraca language

Tequiraca (Tekiráka), also known as **Abishira** (Avishiri)* and **Aiwa** (Aewa) and **Ixignor**^[2], is a language spoken in Peru. In 1925 there were between 50 and 80 speakers in Puerto Elvira on Lake Vacacocha (connected with the Napo River). It is presumed extinct some time in the mid 20th century, though in 2008 two rememberers were found and 160 words and short sentences were recorded.^[3]

The little data available show it to not be closely related to other languages, though a distant connection to Canichana was proposed by Kaufman (1994).

*Other spellings are *Auishiri*, *Agouisiri*, *Avirxiri*, *Abiquira*, *Abigira*; it has also been called *Ixignor* and *Vacacocha*.

Jolkesky (2016) also notes that there are lexical similarities with Taushiro, likely as a result of prehistoric contact within the circum-Marañón interaction sphere.^[4]

Contents
Phonology
Consonants
Vowels
Vocabulary
Michael & Beier (2012)
Loukotka (1968)
Sources
References

Tequiraca	
 <div>Aiwa, Aewa</div>	
 <div><i>Abishira</i></div>	
Region	Peru
Extinct	ca. mid-20th century
Language family	<div>Tequiraca–Canichana? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tequiraca</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	ash
Glottolog	abis1238 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/abis1238) ^[1]

Phonology

Consonants

		Bilabial	Dental/Alveolar	Palatal/Postalveolar	Velar	Uvular
Nasal		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	Voiceless	p	t		k	q
	Aspirated					
	Ejective	p'	t'		k'	q'
Affricate				č		
Fricative			s		x	
Approximant	Central	v		j	w	
	Lateral		l	ʎ		
Sonorant						
Rhotic			r			

A single apostrophe ['] indicates glottalization of the corresponding consonant

A double apostrophe ["'] indicates aspiration

Vowels

	A	I	U	O	E
short	/a/	/i/	/u/	/o/	/ɛ/, /e/
long	/aː/	/iː/	/uː/	/oː/	/ɛː/, /eː/

[:] is the verbalizer

Glides
/y/
/w/

[5]

Vocabulary

Michael & Beier (2012)

Aiwa lexical items listed in Michael & Beier (2012):^[6]

gloss	Aiwa (a'ʔɪwa)
'(my) husband'	(kun) a'ʃap
'(my) head'	(kun) 'huti
'(my) brother'	(kun) au'ʃaʔ
'(my) knee'	(kun) ku'pɪnu
'1st person pronoun'	kun
'2nd person pronoun'	kin
'3rd person pronoun, demonstrative'	jan
' <u>agouti</u> '	aʃ'pali
'alone, single'	i'ʃam
'approach'	ja'sik
'autonym'	a'ʔɪwa
' <u>ayahuasca</u> '	luk'ʔāk
'barbasco (fish poison)'	ma'lahi
'basket'	'haʔu
'bathe!'	har kin tsuk
'big'	tu'kut
'big head'	hutu'luk
'big-bellied person'	a'ruh tʃu'luk
'bird sp. (<u>woodpecker</u>)'	isa'rawi
'bird sp. (<u>paujil</u>)'	wi'korõ
'bird sp. (<u>partridge</u>)'	hũʔ'ʃũlũ
'bird sp. (<u>pucacunga</u>)'	ro'ʔele
'bird sp. (<u>vaca muchacho</u>)'	kʷǎ'ʔũli
' <u>blue and yellow macaw</u> '	alkah'neke
'breast'	a'kiʃ
' <u>caiman</u> '	am'hala
'canoe'	a'trewa
' <u>capuchin monkey</u> sp.'	rũtrũ'kɪǎwǎ
' <u>capuchin monkey</u> sp.'	wa'naha
'cat sp. (<u>tigrillo</u>)'	hũhũkũ'pǎʔ
'cleared path'	tas'ʔǎʔĩ
'clothing'	kuh'paw
' <u>coati</u> '	ʃak'rara

‘come!’	'sik ^w as
‘cooking fire’	as 'k ^w ãwa
‘corn’	su 'kala
‘cotton’	nui 'nui
‘deer’	atri 'waʔa
‘earth’	ahul 'taʔ
‘eat!’	i 'tak ^w as
‘eye’	ja 'tuk
‘firewood’	wiru 'kawa
‘garden’	taha 'rũʔũ
‘give’	ĩ 'wĩt
‘have sex’	hi 'tʃinuas
‘here’	'hirwas
‘hit’	'pĩwas
‘I am bathing’	kun in 'tsukwas
‘jaguar’	mi 'ala
‘leaf’	i 'rapi
‘little woman’	aslanta 'nia
‘little, a little bit’	i 'fikta
‘masato, <u>yuca</u> beer’	nut 'nĩt
‘ <u>monk saki monkey</u> sp.’	k ^w ĩ 'riri
‘mosquito’	wi 'ʃala
‘no’	'tʃahtar
‘non-indigenous person’	'pari
‘penis’	jat 'haka
‘pepper’	a 'laha
‘potato variety’	jauna 'hi
‘ <u>red macaw</u> ’	milah 'neke
‘see’	u 'kaik
‘snake’	au 'ʔek
‘ <u>squirrel monkey</u> ’	si 'aʔa
‘ <u>stingray</u> sp.’	ham 'ham
‘ <u>stingray</u> sp.’	mak ra 'lasi
‘sugar cane’	raiwã 'ʔãk

'sun, moon, God'	akre 'wak
' <u>tamarin monkey</u> '	asl ʒa 'ʔãũ
' <u>tapir</u> '	'sahi
'tree'	'au
' <u>white-lipped peccary</u> '	ra 'kãʔõ
'?	ni 'k ʒaw

Table comparing Aíwa (Tequiraca) with Waurani, Iquito, and Maijiki (mǎĩh 'kì; Orejón) from Michael & Beier (2012):^[6]

gloss	Aiwa (a 'ʔɛ́wa)	Waorani	Iquito	Maijiki (mǎ́íh 'kì)
<u>white-lipped peccary</u>	ra 'kǎʔõ	'ɛ́rǎẽ	anitéaki	béíré
<u>tapir</u>	'sahi	'titæ	písíki	békí
<u>collared peccary</u>	i 'hara	'āmũ	kaáfi	káókwǎ
deer	atri 'waʔ	ko 'wǎnɿ	ʃikǎ́aha	nǎ́amà, bósá
<u>red macaw</u>	milah 'neke	'æwǎẽ	anápa	má
mosquito	wi 'ʃala	'gǎijɿ	anaáfi	mítè
(my) mother	(kun) 'ama	'barǎ	áni, (ki) niatíha	(jì) hàkò, bíákò
(my) father	(kun) ha	'mǎempo	ákì, (ki) kakíha	(jì) hàkì, bíákì
person, compatriot	a 'ʔɛ́wa	waɛɿ 'rǎni	árata íyáana	mǎ́í
(my) husband	(kun) a 'ʃap	nǎnɛ 'gǎɛ̃ǎ	ahaáha, (ki) níjaaka	(jì) íhǎ́
head	'huti	ɛ́ 'kabu	ánaka	tʃóóbì
ear	ʃu 'rala	ĩnĩ 'mĩŋka	túuku	gǎ́hòrò
breast	a 'kíʃ	ɿɛ́ 'ĩmǎẽ	ʃipɛ́íha	óhéjò
pepper (hot or sweet)	a 'laha	'gǎĩmũ	napíki	bíà
cotton	nui 'nui	'dajǎ	síwɛ	jéí
leaf	i 'rapi	ĩ 'nǎabu, ɛ́dǎĩ	íímɛ, naámɛ	hàò
<u>plantain</u>	a 'laʔa	pǎẽ 'ǎnǎẽ	samúkʷaati	ò
corn	su 'kala	ka 'ɿŋĩ	siíkiraha	béà
cooking fire	as 'kʷǎwa	'gĩŋa	iinámi	tóà
canoe	a 'trewa	'wipu	íímina	jóù
house	at 'ku, at 'kua	'ĩŋkǎ	íita	wè
firewood	wiru 'kawa	tĩ 'nĩwǎẽ	háraki	héká
<u>yuca</u> or corn beer	nut 'nɛ́t	'tɪpǎẽ	itíniiha	gónó
stone	nu 'klahi	'dika	sawíha	ínò, gínò
sun	akre 'wak	'nǎɛŋkɿ	nunamíja	mǎ́í
small	i 'ʃikta	'gǎíijǎ	sǎ́sanuríka	jàrì
what?	i 'kiri	kǎĩnĩ	saáka	ígè
where?	'nahri	ǎjǎ 'mǎĩnĩ	tǎ́tǎ́ti	káro
no	'tʃahtar	'wĩ	kaa	-mà
come!	sik, 'sikʷas	'pũɿ	aníma	dáímà

Loukotka (1968)

Loukotka (1968) lists the following basic vocabulary items for Auishiri.^[2]

gloss	Auishiri
one	ismáwa
two	kismáõ
head	a-waréke
eye	o-toroã
woman	aslané
fire	yaháong
sun	akroák
maize	sukála
house	atkúa
white	sukeé

Sources

- Harald Hammarström, 2010, 'The status of the least documented language families in the world'. In *Language Documentation & Conservation*, v 4, p 183 [1] (<http://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10125/4478/hammarstrom.pdf>)
- Alain Fabre, 2005, *Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos: AUSHIRI*[2] (<http://www.ling.fi/Entradas%20diccionario/Dic=Awshiri.pdf>)
- Michael, Lev; Beier, Christine. (2012). *Phonological sketch and classification of Aewa*. (Manuscript).

Earlier lexical sources

- Tessmann, Günter. 1930. *Die Indianer Nordost-Perus: Grundlegende Forschungen für eine Systematische Kulturkunde*. Hamburg: Friederichsen, De Gruyter & Co. (112 lexical items)
- Espinoza, Lucas. 1955. *Contribuciones lingüísticas y etnográficas sobre algunos pueblos indígenas del Amazonas peruano*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto Bernardino de Sahagún. (17 lexical items)
- Villarejo, Avencio. 1959. *La selva y el hombre*. Editorial Ausonia. (93 lexical items)

References

1. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Aewa" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/abis1238>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
2. Loukotka, Čestmír (1968). *Classification of South American Indian languages* (<https://archive.org/details/classificationof0007louk>). Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center.
3. "Cabeceras Aid Project Winter 2010 Update" (http://www.cabeceras.org/cap_2010update.htm). Retrieved 14 April 2013.
4. Jolkesky, Marcelo Pinho de Valhery (2016). *Estudo arqueo-ecolinguístico das terras tropicais sul-americanas* (<http://www.etnolinguistica.org/tese:jolkesky-2016-arqueoecolinguistica>) (Ph.D. dissertation) (2 ed.). Brasília: University of Brasília.
5. Cole, Peter; Hermon, Gabriella; Martin, Mario Daniel (1994). *Language in the Andes*. United States of America: Latin American Studies. pp. 301–317.
6. Michael, Lev and Christine Beier. 2012. *Phonological sketch and classification of Aʔɨwa [ISO 639: ash]*. Paper presented at the 2012 Winter meeting of the Society for the Study of the

Indigenous Languages of the Americas ([SSILA \(https://www.ssila.org/\)](https://www.ssila.org/)), Portland, OR, January 6, 2012.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tequiraca_language&oldid=965589414"

This page was last edited on 2 July 2020, at 06:54 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.